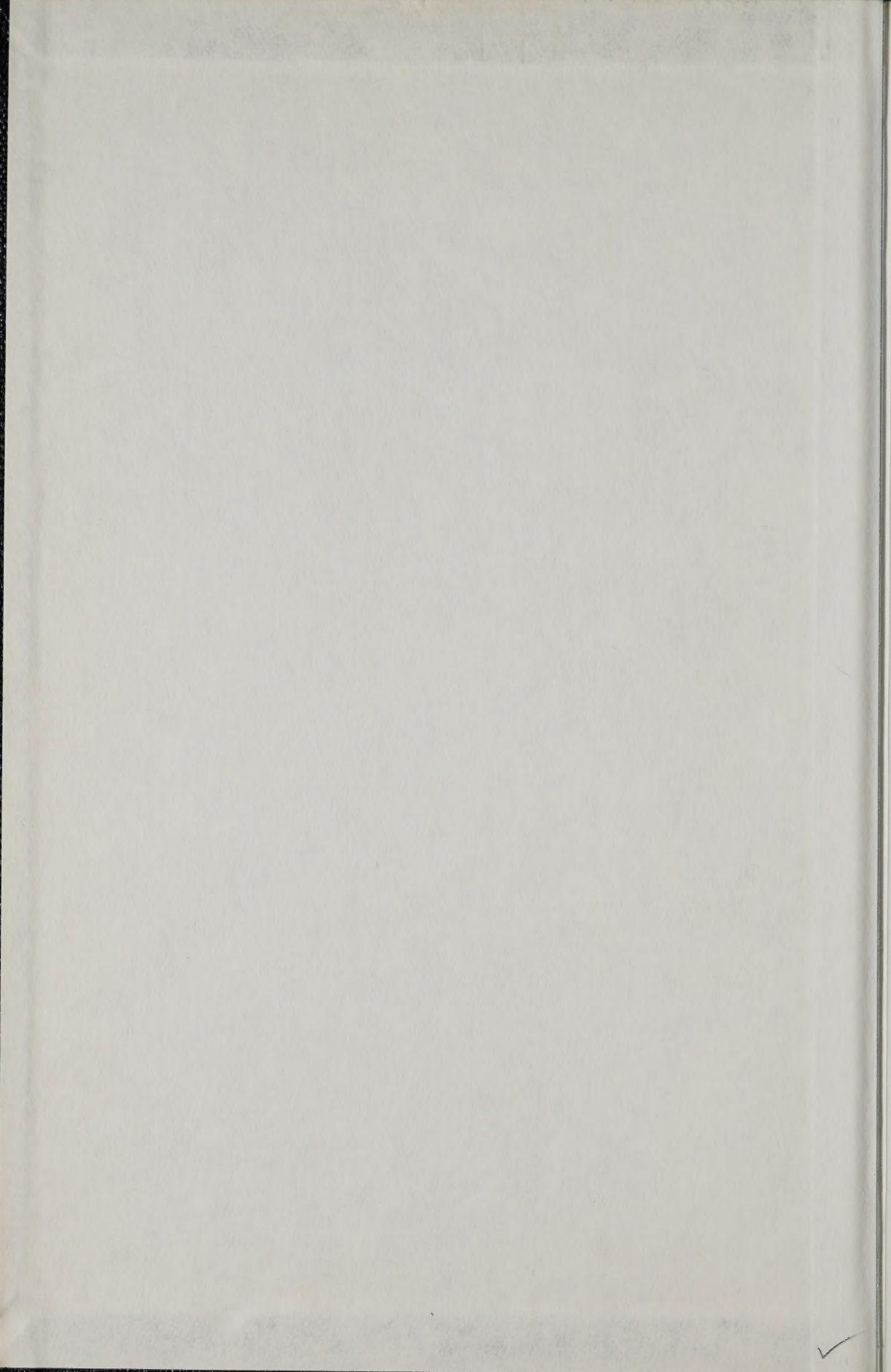
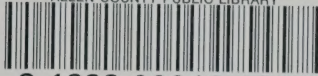


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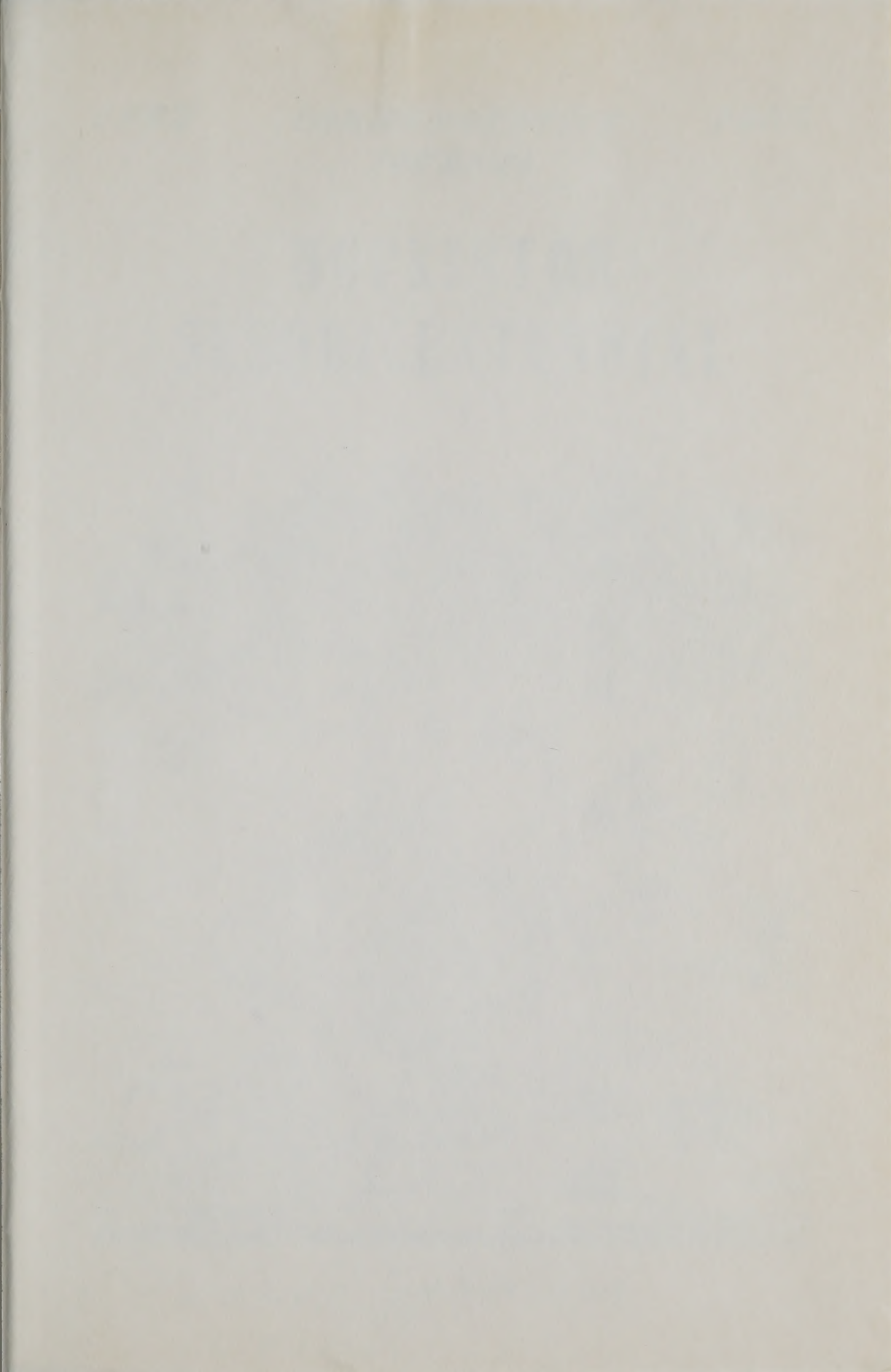
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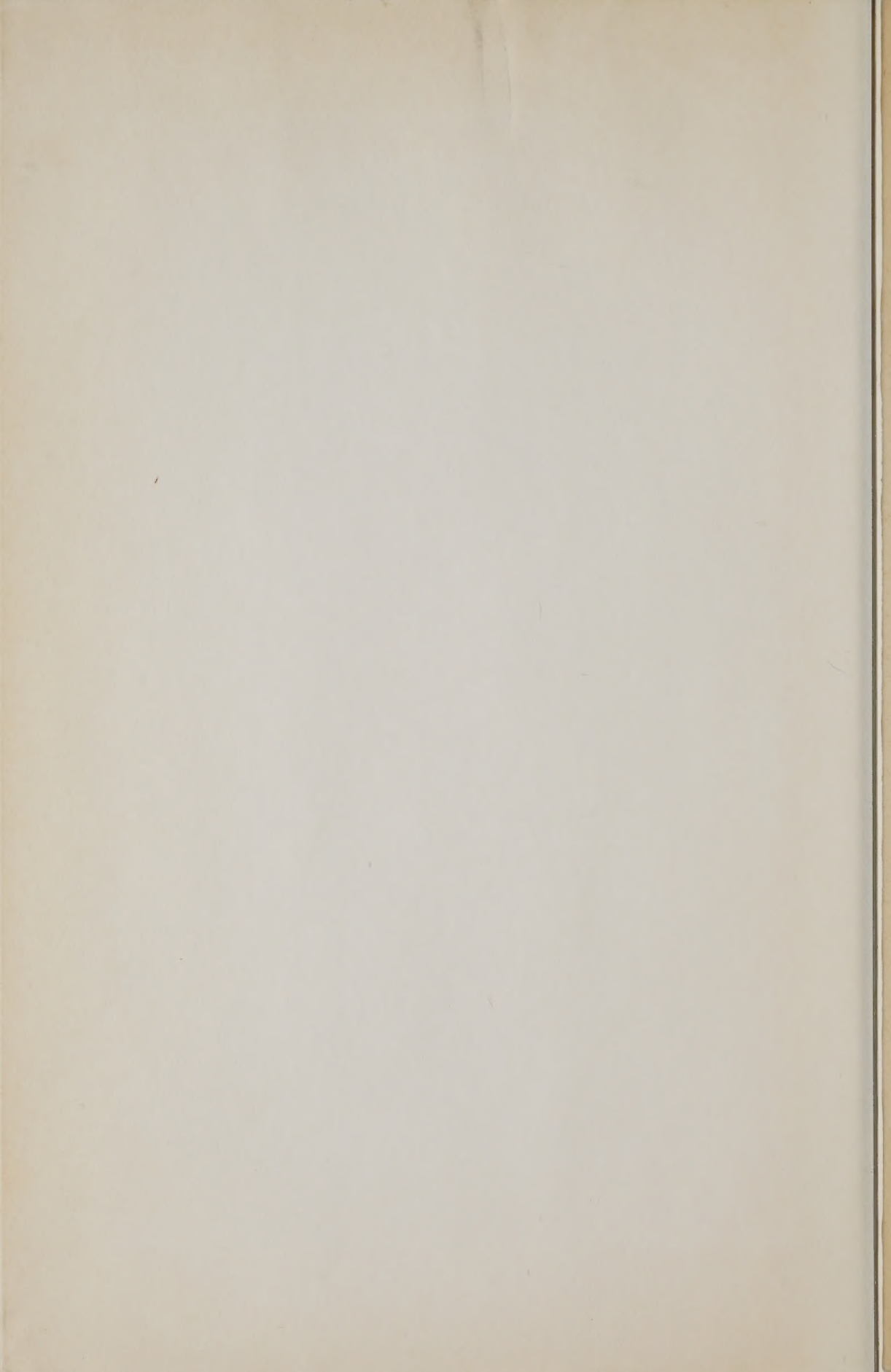


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HOPKINTON [N.Y.] SESQUI-
CENTENNIAL





1802

COMMEMORATIVE
JOURNAL

1952

HOPKINTON SESQUICENTENNIAL



PHELPS GENEALOGY
BY
O S PHELPS

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

"My mind has often in fancy led me to seek happiness by selling my little farm here in Hopkinton and moving to some part of the western ccuntry. But judgment tells me no, that God has given to all parts of the world their advantages and disadvantages. It remains my candid and serious opinion on all accounts to content myself in Hopkinton."

April 10th, 1813—Elisha Risdon

THE COVER

"When loaded teams and families came to the river Squire Hopkins would send some young men down with a large, strong pair of oxen and a heavy ox sled and cross over to them and fasten their rig with ropes and withes on the top of the sled and in this way cross the river."

"When loaded to be sure the sled ceased to float, but then the load lay high on the sled, was top-heavy and liable to turn over. Sometimes one of the runners of the sled would run on to a large stone in the bed of the stream. The teamster, often mounted on one of his oxen, could not always see to avoid them. We had to work lustily to keep the sled upright."

From "Reminiscences" by Elisha Risdon

Using Mr. Risdon's descriptive passage as a guide, Mrs. Wilmer K. Trauger, Potsdam artist, sketched our cover. Mrs. Trauger said, "I'm sorry I didn't have a team of oxen in my back yard to use as models." We feel that she did alright.

SOURCE MATERIAL

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Dwight Church, Nicholville Bridge and Lake Ozonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Knapp, Fort Jackson Views.

Rev. Philip Larson, Center Map Drawing.

Vaughn Day, Mill Yard, Day's Mills.

George Everett, Logging, Log Cabin, Triangulation.

Mr. Downey.

Napoleon Benham, Record Pulp Load.

Courier and Freeman, Portraits, D. Davis.

Mrs. Dorothy Squires.

Mrs. Gordan Cole, Nicholville Views.

Wayne Roberts, Two Houses.

Mr. John Harran.

Mrs. Wilmer K. Trauger, Cover Cut.

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PROLOGUE

Historians never received as much reward for their efforts as do the writers of today's historical novels. Nor does factual history receive so much attention. Consequently during the century and a half separating us from those first Vermont settlers an auro of romance has obscured the reality of their day. Why did they leave?

The financial crash following the wild speculation of the period after the Revolution coupled with the war debts of the Continental Congress found the poorer farmers being "sold out for taxes they could not pay." Rather than work as hired laborers, and have "their daughters of from six to twelve years work in the new textile mills for twelve to twenty-five cents per day", they departed; driven by despair!

In 1792 the French Revolution had begun and there developed a series of struggles which are called the Napoleonic Wars. These were world wars and lasted until 1815. Like all wars they offered opportunities for individuals to amass fortunes in a hurry if they could take advantage of the war markets. Especially interesting to our landless farmers was the situation in the spring of 1801 when wheat rose to \$2.50 a bushel in New York City, while in this state was land to be had for a down payment of a dollar an acre. A log cabin home could be built for \$50. They departed; hoping to make their fortune in a new land.

Records indicate that Colonel Roswell Hopkins secured his portion of the great Macomb tract in 1801. Now he had to develop his thousands of acres to the subsistence level which characterized all backwoods communities in those days. This promotion he carried out with zeal and energy. Squire Hopkins' record of public service in the State of Vermont indicates that he was a man of no mean political ability. It is only fair to say that some of the people who came here were under the influence of a wise and popular leader.

In retrospect we can see that our forefathers were motivated by several different impulses; fear, hope, pride, faith in good leadership, all had their influence. In the fast changing world they often made wrong guesses and doubtless their expectations were often more hopeful than realistic. They were the children of the Puritan Fathers and they still rebelled against the injustices of their day and dreamed of a better world. Men have not changed.



MILESTONES OF HOPKINTON'S HISTORY, WITH CONTEMPORARY COMMENTS

1802—Roswell Hopkins brought his first group of pioneers.

1803-1808—Sixty-two families from Vermont settled here.

1805—Town of Hopkinton was formed by Act of State Legislature.

1811—New England and New York opposed to war with British; New England to the point of threatening secession.

1812—War with British. Hopkinton men drafted. Town received 32 guns from arsenal at Russell to defend against Indians.

Along the northeastern border, Vermont and New York cattle were driven through the woods to provision the British army in Canada. (One prominent Hopkinton citizen was bankrupted by his smuggling operations when the war ended in the middle of one of his deals.)

Because of the British blockade of the sea coast and St. Lawrence river all legitimate trade and commerce was forced to take inland routes, costing ten times as much. A turnpike was built connecting St. Lawrence county with Little Falls on the Mohawk river.

1814—British raided Hopkinton village. Captured nearly 300 barrels of flour, also horses and guns.

Electoral census showed 124 families living in the town.

1815—(from minutes of Hopkinton town meeting)—Bounty for each wolf \$10, catamount \$15; for town clerk—\$15; for poor relief \$100.

1816—Hard frost every month of the year. Every type of food scarce.

1819—Benjamin Hopkins died in Havana, Cuba. This led to his father's financial ruin, for Colonel Roswell Hopkins had given his bond guaranteeing the the cost of a fort in Alabama. Benjamin, an engineer, had contracted this job.

1820—Roswell Hopkins' land sold for debts.

At this time, for the nation as a whole, the defaulted payments of settlers who had contracted new lands either from private capitalists or the federal or state governments amounted to over \$21,000,000.

1821—Clark S. Chittenden built a store and ashery.

Reuben Post and Gilbert Covey cleared 10 acres for Colonel Hopkins at \$10 per acre. They were given the ashes in this case, owing to the great growth of timber. They secured six hundred bushels from a single acre, which they sold to Mr. Chittenden at ten cents per bushel, a very profitable job.

1830—Greatest downpour ever known on St. Regis River. Washed away bridges, dams and mills of Nicholville and Fort Jackson.

At about this time a stage route was started from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg via Hopkinton.

1835—First cook stove in town.

1840—Evangelist Jeremiah Burchard caused great religious excitement.

1844—Converts to Mormon faith departing for the west; Stephen Meacham later returned, leaving his wife and five daughters at Nauvoo; Meacham became a hermit and recluse.

1846—One million Irish die of starvation and disease. Potato blight ruined their crop. Many Irish coming to the United States; some to Hopkinton.

1847—Total school moneys used in the town \$387.02.

Tonnage on the Reading railroad exceeded that on the Erie Canal. Legislation passed to permit New York railroads to carry freight only when the canals were frozen over. Expansion of railroads was slowed down by vested interests (private plank roads, stage coaches, toll bridges, tavern keepers, etc.) Today the railroads are the vested interests and have helped to discourage the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway for many years. (This is history in reverse within one hundred years. History never repeats.)

1850—Railroad passed through nearby towns. Stagecoach declining.

1854—Arrest and shooting of Burr Seeley.

1862—When the Civil War began men said, "The North will rise and whip them in ninety days." Bounty paid in Hopkinton for 'volunteers' \$30.

1863—Ninety days was not enough. Bounty paid for 'volunteers'—\$300!
162 Hopkinton men fought in Civil War. Many casualties.

1870—Hopkinton the largest town in the county; second largest in the state.

1871—Fort Jackson mills destroyed by fire.

1881—Steam mill erected just off the Lake Ozonia road. French settlers arriving from Canada.

1891—Fire consumed Congregational Church and many dwellings in Hopkinton village.

1903—Carlton Sanford's History of Hopkinton published. French Canadian population increasing.

1913—State Highway built through Hopkinton.

1917-19—About 46 Servicemen fought in World War 1. Two deaths, two seriously wounded.

1923—Jim----- licensed his Model T touring car in the name of John LaBatt (famous Canadian ale) and used the outfit for bootlegging across the Canadian border.

1927—Fire destroyed Hopkinton's business center.

1929—Fort Jackson's business block consumed by fire.

1930-40—Dairy farmers suffered worst depression in history.

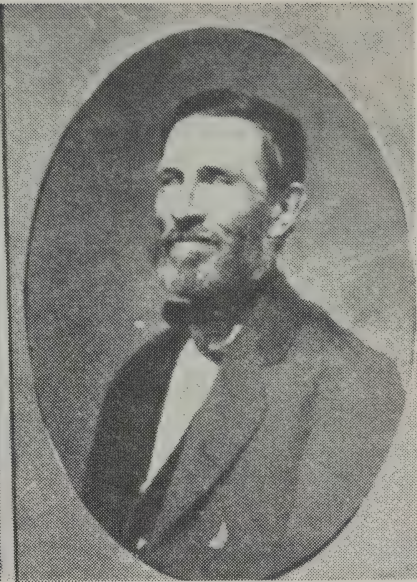
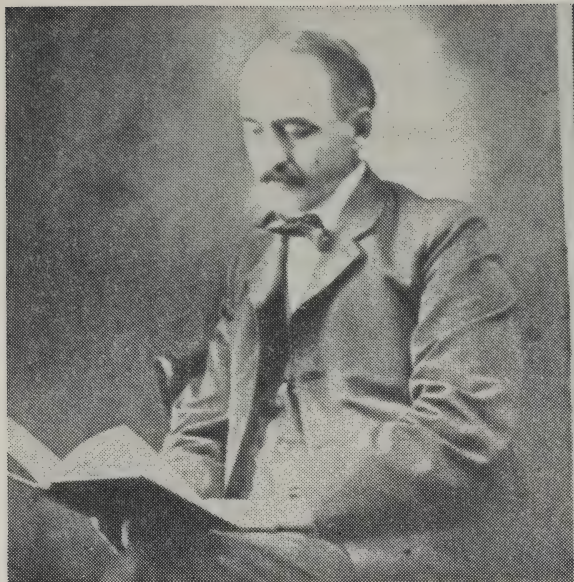
1934—College graduates working in the CCC camps.

1941-46—124 servicemen in World War II. Three deaths, many wounded.

1950—Hopkinton-Fort Jackson Fire Department organized.

1952—About fifty of our town's young men are in military service now.

1952—150 years ago the light which is now reaching this planet, Earth, from the bright star Crucis in the constellation Southern Cross, left that star for its journey through space and time; 150 light years away.



Carlton Elisha Sanford was born in Hopkinton, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1847. He was a grandson of Judge Jonah Sanford, pioneer of 1811. He was also the grandson of Elisha Risdon, pioneer of 1804, who wrote the famous Risdon Diary. Mr. Sanford was the author of the History of Hopkinton, published in 1903. He spent much time, labor and money in the research and publication of this great book. In behalf of present-day Hopkintonians, may we offer this tribute to Mr. Sanford:

"We bow in humble gratitude to a great man, whose untiring, unselfish effort has preserved for us the story of the lives and struggles of our ancestors."

Roswell Hopkins was born in Amenia, N.Y., May 17, 1757. He fought in the Revolutionary War and was held prisoner by the British for some time. Afterwards he settled in Vermont, where he held the office of Secretary of the State for fourteen years. He was the Founder of Hopkinton. He was our town's patron and provider for many years, building mills and shops for his settlers and furnishing them with necessary cash and supplies. In an effort to aid his son Benjamin, he became involved in business difficulties, which caused his financial ruin. He died at Chazy Sept. 5, 1829 from injuries received by being thrown from his buggy.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

FIRST PIONEERS—1802

ROSWELL HOPKINS and his six followers:

Benjamin W. Hopkins, his son
Jared Dewey, his brother-in-law
Eliphalet Brush, his hired man
Joel Goodell, 21 years of age
Samuel Goodell, 24 years of age
Ezekiel Goodell, the boys' father.



In 1801, Roswell Hopkins, a very prominent man of Vermont, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, had purchased a large tract of wilderness in northern New York from Abijah Hammond of New York City. This tract consisted of 6,780 acres and Col. Hopkins agreed to pay Mr. Hammond \$10,170 for it, or \$1.50 per acre. This was a huge sum of money, even for a man of means like Mr. Hopkins. Therefore the Colonel was using his influence, as a high-ranking citizen of Vermont, to persuade people to leave their overcrowded state and go with him to his forest land, to buy lots of him upon which to build new homes. With persuasive eloquence, he was promising to build mills, factories and roads for his would-be settlers, and provide them with all the comforts of good-living.

Accordingly, in May 1802, "Hero" Hopkins (the "Squire, the Colonel, the Doctor"—all titles which admiring friends had bestowed upon him,)—Mr. Hopkins met the Goodell boys, Joe, 21, and Samuel, 24, in Bennison's Tavern near Vergennes, and talked earnestly to them all one evening about his enterprise. However, he could not quite close a deal because the Goodells had their hearts set on building homes near Plattsburgh. Early the next morning he set out to overtake them, accompanied by his son Benjamin, his brother-in-law Jared Dewey, and his hired man Eliphalet Brush. The party ferried across Lake Champlain, overtook the Goodell boys before they had reached Plattsburgh, and finally prevailed upon them to come along and inspect the Colonel's purchase.

Mr. Hopkins rode a fine mare, the Goodells had one horse between them, (some think the boys' father, Ezekiel, came along with them and rode the horse,) the others on foot, armed with axes for cutting a trail through the forest. They followed a road as far as Malone or Bangor, and from there on they hewed themselves a path through the dense primitive woods, with nothing more than an Indian trail to follow. A few settlers had already come into Stockholm, and the party may have followed their path part of the way.

They managed to get safely across the East Branch of the St. Regis River into Islington, Col. Hopkins' property, and the Goodell brothers selected some rich soil near a spring for their two farms, paying the Colonel \$400 in coins, (about half a mile northwest of the present village of Nicholville). Mr. Hopkins started back for

Vermont, leaving the others to clear land and start cutting a trail through to Lyd Brook. In recrossing the river, his mare fell midstream, and his saddlebags, containing provisions and coins, were thrown into the stream and washed away.

After the trail was broken many preferred to settle in Chesterfield just north of Islington and others liked the Catherineville lands to the south and west. Mr. Hopkins became Alexander Macomb's agent in 1803 to sell the Catherineville forest-lands. In 1805 the town of Hopkinton was formed by Act of the State Legislature, named after its founder and patron, Roswell Hopkins.

Hopkinton was a very large town bordering on Franklin County and it included Islington, Catherineville and much of Chesterfield. The town of Parishville was taken from it in 1814, Lawrence in 1828, Colton in 1876 and Piercefield in 1900.

The first sixty-two Vermont men to settle in Hopkinton are listed below. The dates following their names are the dates that each of them opened an account with Roswell Hopkins.

Eliphalet Brush, 1803	Joseph Durfrey, Sept. 6, 1805
Isaac Sheldon, 1803	Luther Bingham, April 10, 1806
Jared Dewey, 1803	M. Hamilton, April 28, 1806
Amasa Blanchard, Sept., 1803	Benjamin Harwood, Dec. 25, 1806
Abraham Sheldon	Dr. Stephen Langworthy, June, 1807
Gaius Sheldon, Oct. 22, 1803	John Hoit, June, 1807
Ashbel Squire, Dec. 23, 1803	Horace Train, July, 1807
Eben Hurlbut, 1803	Nathaniel Rudd, July 4, 1807
Samuel Goodell, March 10, 1804	James Pierce, July 6, 1807
Joel Goodell, March, 1804	Jonathan Pierce, July 6, 1807
Eli Squire, April, 1804	Jonas Harwood, July, 1807
Eliphalet Hancock, March 17, 1804	Eli Roburds, July 21, 1807
Aaron Warner, March, 1804	Job Greene, August, 1807
Isaac Kelsey, 1804	Abijah Chandler, August, 1807
Eliakim Seeley, March, 1804	Ros. D. Hopkins, August, 1807
Samuel Eastman, March 27, 1804	Eldad K. Curtis, August, 1807
David French, March 29, 1804	Samuel Buckingham, August, 1807
Thomas Remington, April, 1804	Joseph DeLong, July 6, 1804
Henry McLaughlin, May 8, 1804	Ezra Church, July 7, 1804
Robert Train, June 4, 1804	Oliver Sheldon, July 23, 1804
William Brush, June 16, 1804	Seth Abbott, Sept. 26, 1804
Asabel Wright, June, 1804	Sylvester Jargway, Oct. 2, 1804
Reuben Post, June 28, 1804	Caleb Wright, Oct. 15, 1804
Benjamin Raymond, 1804	Amasa Blanchard, Jr., Jan. 7, 1805
William Staples, 1805	Harry Train
Jasper Armstrong, Feb. 13, 1805	John Thomas, Nov., 1808
Phineas Durfrey, March, 1805	Samuel Harris, Nov., 1808
Elisha Risdon, April 1, 1805	Eliphalet Brush, Nov., 1808
Eli Tomlinson, Aug. 20, 1805	Joseph Brush, Nov., 1808
Simeon Bushnell, Aug. 22, 1805	Ephriam Buckingham, Nov., 1808
Robert Bisby, Sept. 6, 1805	James Sanders, Nov., 1808

The electoral census for 1814 mentioned 455 people living in Hopkinton.

In 1819 Roswell Hopkins faced financial ruin through no fault of his own. He had been trying to help his son Benjamin, who died suddenly while involved in business difficulties over building government fortifications at Mobile Point, Alabama.

In 1821 the Town of Hopkinton was in almost a complete state of demoralization, (quoting Richard Davis, reporter for Potsdam Courier & Freeman). This was due to Hopkins' financial failure and a series of crop failures. "Many of the settlers were near starvation." In that year the Solomon Chittenden family moved into town. Solomon was the grandson of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, Vermont's first governor. Solomon's son, Clark S. Chittenden, built a store, also an ashery where he manufactured pearlash. This became the chief means of livelihood for the settlers. Clark Chittenden became the town's patron and provider, as Roswell Hopkins had once been, selling merchandise on barter, collecting ashes from the settlers, (who frantically turned to cutting down their trees and burning them,) transporting the refined pearlash to Plattsburgh and trading it for more supplies.

The Civil War brought Hopkinton much suffering, hardship and sadness. 166 soldiers went into battle, many of whom never returned. About half of the men who did come back were crippled for life.

Our town sent 46 Servicemen to World War I. There were two deaths and two men seriously wounded.

At the outbreak of World War II Hopkinton had a population of only about 500 families. Of these, 124 boys went into Service. Many were wounded but only three lost their lives.

About 50 of our town's young men are in Service now. Several of them have already done duty in Korea.



FRENCH PEOPLE IN HOPKINTON

People of French extraction have been coming into the town for slightly more than half a century. These families didn't come directly from the province of Quebec but paused for a while in the area east of here. Doubtless many of these people carried Indian blood in their veins, since the French of Canada have always had more lenient attitude toward intermarriage with the Indians than had the Puritans of New England.

Several motives may be mentioned for their departure from Canada; to be drafted into the armed forces of the British king has always been objectionable to the French Canadians. They wished to avoid this conscription. In addition to this the 'voyageurs' were men well acquainted with lumbering operations and they were probably lured into this community by the relatively high wages being paid to lumberjacks in the southern part of this town. As the marketable first growth logs and pulp was shipped away and the lumbering industry moved west to exploit new territories many of the French stayed in this area to raise their families. Unfortunately, the lands which they could buy were definitely unsuited for permanent agriculture. Mute evidence of this fact is visible in the cellar holes and foundation walls still to be seen in the French Hill section of the town.

Probably the French influence has been beneficial to our community. They are a people of easy laughter and high spirits in contrast to the sober demeanor which is the Puritan heritage. Certainly if the square dance continues it will be an indication that the French have left their mark on our society. For this is the quadrille;—a la main right.

Records examined in the rectory of the Holy Cross church give an indication of the Americanization of our neighbors. Take the French name Hachelat. This is the sequence of changes which the name has undergone according to the Catholic records: Achelot, Asselin, Aslin, and now it is Ashlaw. Champagne has become Shampine; Cailliee changed to Cary; Monique to Monica; Paquette became Parker and St. Pierre was shortened to Sampier. Some of the names have undergone a direct translation from the French. For example, Boisvert became Greenwood and Leblanc translated to White; Villeneuve is now Newtown. And Noel! Did M. Noel dare to become Mr. Christmas? Not in our town. He decided to become a Newell. So perhaps we have had our influence on the French.

The French have been in Canada since the seventeenth century yet it may be said that they have never become a part of the British Empire in language or custom. But when these immigrants settled in our town they became Americans. In one generation the French language disappeared. They have served with valor in our armed forces. They are a part of our community.

First Town Meet held at the Home of Eliakim Seeley, March 4, 1806. The following Officers were elected:

Supervisor	Roswell Hopkins
Clerk	Henry McLaughlin
Assessors	Amasa Blanchard, Joseph Armstrong, Reuben Post
Overseer of the Poor	A. Blanchard, Seth Abbott
Constable and Collector	Abraham Sheldon
Commissioners of Highways	A. Sheldon, R. Post, H. McLaughlin
Fence Viewers	Eli Squire, Oliver Sheldon
Pound Keeper	Oliver Sheldon

PRESENT DAY TOWN OFFICIALS

Supervisor	Roy E. Knapp
Town Clerk	Eileen Costa
Justice of the Peace	Merchant Phelps ✓
Justice of the Peace	Frank Baldwin
Councilman	Lyle Green, Carlton Chittenden
Collector	Gordon Daby

Macy's History, page 423

Following is a list of Supervisors, with years of their service:

1806	R. Hopkins	1854	Clark S. Chittenden
1807	B. W. Hopkins	1855	Roswell Hopkins
1808	Henry McLaughlin	1856-57	F. P. Sprague
1809	R. Hopkins	1858-59	Caleb Wright
1810	B. W. Hopkins	1860-61	David F. Henderson
1811-19	Isaac R. Hopkins	1862-63	George S. Wright
1820-22	Thaddeus Laughlin	1864	E. R. Sheldon
1823-26	Jonah Sanford	1865-66	David F. Henderson
1827-29	Isaac R. Hopkins	1867-68	Frank Kellogg
1830-32	Joseph Durfey	1869-73	Jonah Sanford
1833	I. R. Hopkins	1874-75	David F. Henderson
1834-35	T. Laughlin	1876-85	Jonah Sanford
1836	Phineas Durfey	1886-87	J. S. Kellogg
1837	Eliakim Seeley	1888-93	K. S. Chittenden
1838	T. Laughlin	1894-03	A. A. Atwood ✓
1839	I. R. Hopkins	1904-08	John Leach
1840-41	Clark S. Chittenden	1908-13	A. A. Atwood ✓
1842-44	Elias Post	1914-19	L. L. Grow
1845	Gideon Sprague	1920-37	J. Mark Harron
1846-47	Clark S. Chittenden	1938-46	L. A. Chittenden
1848-49	E. Post	1946-47	H. H. Webb
1850-51	C. S. Chittenden	1948-49	D. D. Wright
1852-53	Joseph B. Durfey	1950	R. E. Knapp

✓ FROM PHELPS LINEAGE



THREE OF HOPKINTON'S OLDEST MEN

Dustin Parker is almost 93; Del Downey will be 91 next July 10th; John Fuller is 87.

They are an active trio, in good health and spirits, very busy these days in their gardens. Perhaps their grandparents spoke of these things.

"HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED"

"They cooked in pots, pans and kettles held by hand or hung by a crook or crane over an open fire. The garments they wore were made from flax, tow and wool raised and grown by themselves, dressed, hackled, carded, spun and woven into cloth in the hand loom in the house by the mothers and daughters. The cook stove did not come into town until some thirty years after our grandparents. They used quills for pens. Steel pens were not seen in Hopkinton until 1820, when they were \$36 a gross. They displaced the quills slowly."

(Copied from Mr. Watson B. Berry's speech at Vergennes, Aug. 16, 1951.)



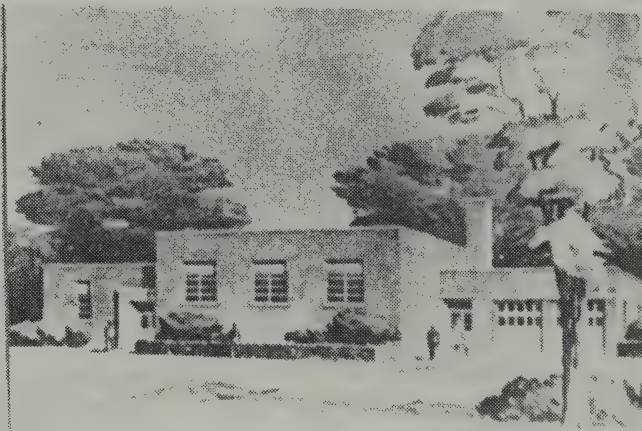
CHITTENDEN STORE, Hopkinton's Trade Center since 1821.

This was the third store, built of red sandstone from the Beede quarry, Hopkinton. The building housed the postoffice and Town Clerk's office. This picture was taken before 1900.

The people are (left to right): Anna Pratt Moulton, Mrs. J. H. Chittenden, Leon McIntyre, I. R. Hopkins (sitting), Mrs. Monica, V. A. Chittenden (sitting in chair), Nellie and Kitty Monica, Etta Smith Corwin, J. H. Chittenden, Wilbur McIntyre, Jack, the pug dog.



Allan Clark, four-year-old son of Frank Clark of Hopkinton, is an eighth generation descendant of Amasa Blanchard, pioneer of 1803. As the only eighth generation descendant that we know in our town, this child would have had two hundred fifty-six (256) great, great, great, great, great, great grandparents in the eighth generation of his ancestry.



KEY ON NEXT PAGE

The picture on opposite page is the Hopkinton village school, built in 1869 at a cost of \$3,500.

Photo taken about 1910.

The pupils are (left to right)—(front row): Fred Barzee, Veronica O'Leary, Naomi Pealo, Earl Pealo, Lyle Fuller, Avril Fuller, Randall McDonald, Vassar Day. 2nd row: Leland Hollenbeck, Bernice Newton, Mabel Shatraw, Mildred Meacham, Hilda Sampier, Dorothy Roberts, Mary Hurley, Ruth Trask, Rupert Brown, George Roberts, Alvena Lavine, Ruth McDonald, Philip Witherill, Willard Witherill. Next row: Miss Mary Harper (teacher), Bertha Dodge, Almena Seguire, Mildred Harrington, Grace Barzee, Ruth O'Leary, Lillian Hollenbeck, Hazel Wilson, Howard Beede, William Flood, Glenn Parker, Charles Peck, Gilbert Lavine, Urban Lavine. Back: Elmer Waite (teacher), Wendell Phillips, Milo Beecher, Hubert Webb, Roy Trask.

Parishville and Hopkinton schools were centralized under the name of Parishville-Hopkinton Central School in 1942.

The Bonding Issue was voted in April, 1951.

The appropriation for the new building (opposite page) was \$125,000.

SCHOOLS

Durfey District

The first schoolhouse in this district was a log building near the home of Mr. Abbott. Artemus Kent taught school there in 1810. In 1840 a stone schoolhouse was built across the street from the Durfey home for \$300. It is still standing.

Snell District

"The Old Red Schoolhouse", built in 1848 by Lyman Page of Nicholville. Religious services were held in this building for years.

Hazen District

Built in 1850. Sanford in his history wrote: "I can remember of going to school there,—and of how coarse, rought and tryannical were some of the boys older than myself. They frequently stole my dinner and would eat it in my presence and laugh at my tears."

Sanford District

First school was a log building probably built in 1835. In 1850 a small frame schoolhouse was built on the Merrill farm near the residence of Judge Sanford. "This was quite a school for some years, having an attendance of over twenty scholars in the winter term." Mr. Sanford remembers Adelaine Sheldon, Edna Risdon, and Mrs. Desmond.



SOME PLACES TO BE SEEN ON THE HISTORICAL TOUR, JUNE 7th

(Upper left)—Home of Floyd Eakins and family, built by Phineas Durfey in 1828. This was once known as Durfey's Inn, famous hotel and stagecoach stop.

(Center left)—Home of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Warner, and son Francis and family. This is one of Hopkinton's oldest houses, built by Aaron Warner, the pioneer. Six generations of Warners have lived here.

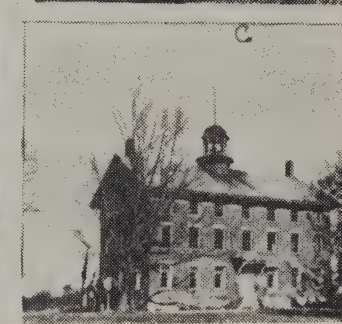
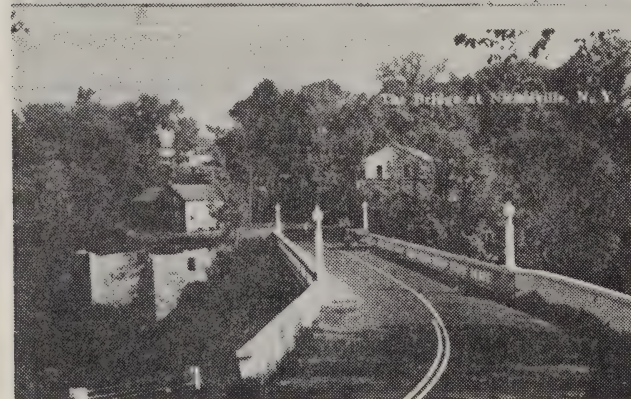
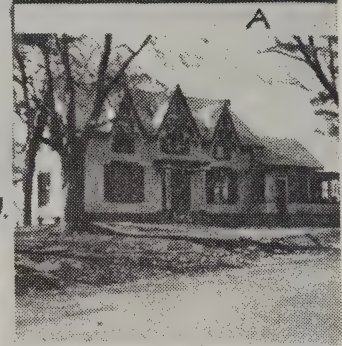
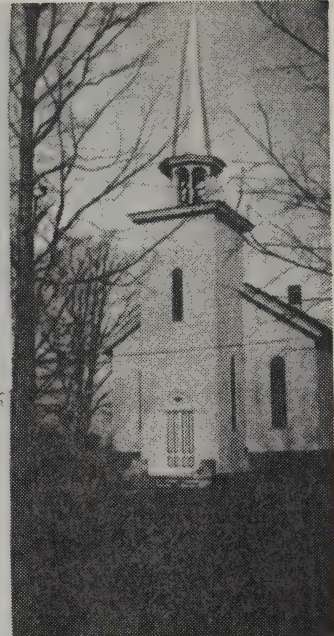
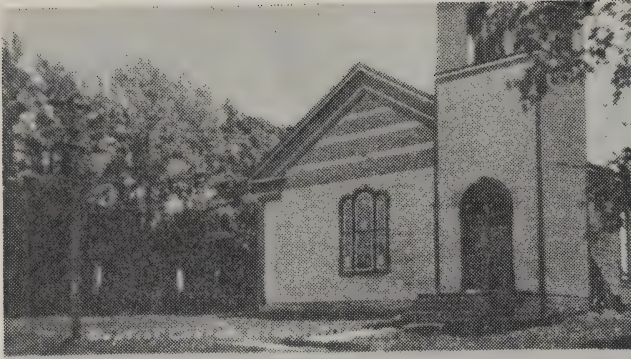
(Lower left)—Site of first gristmill built by Roswell Hopkins in 1803 or 1804. He imported laborers from Vermont and built this mill for his settlers, thus fulfilling one of his promises to provide for them. After the mill was torn down, this spot became known as the Sheep Hole and farmers brought their sheep here to wash and shear them. It is now a favorite swimming hole. The children are Jimmy and David Perry and Larry Snickles.

(Center)—Home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts. This house was built by Eli Roberts (Roburds) in 1807. It was drawn to its present location in 1851 by 20 yoke of oxen.

(Upper right)—Home of Mrs. Dora Harran, oldest house in town, built by Roswell Hopkins in 1806. This was Mr. Hopkins' home, store and office for many years.

(Center right)—Old Tub Shop, built by Sam Crook at an early date. Just right of it is site of old Shingle Mill. Across the river (this side) stood a Starch Factory run by a Mr. Weaver.

(Lower right)—Home of Roy Campbell and family. This was the residence of Clark S. Chittenden, who built the first Chittenden Store and Ashery in 1821. He was supervisor of the town for many years and a member of the State Legislature.



(Top left)—Old Baptist Church, Nicholville. This building has been torn down.

(Upper center left)—Hilltop Hotel. The first hotel was built in 1830 by James Trussell. It burned in 1866 and the present house was erected on the site. It was called the Commercial House in the early 1900's.

(Lower center left)—Nicholville Village School.

(Lower left)—Nicholville bridge. The first one was built several rods west (left), and was directly over the old dam. It was washed away by the Great Freshet of 1830.

(Top right)—Methodist Church, Nicholville. First Society was organized about 1840 and services were held in the Union Church until 1876, when the present building was erected.

(Upper center right)—Home of Wesley Kingsley and family, Nicholville. This house was built by Lyman Day in 1859.

(Lower center right)—Home of three famous doctors of yesteryear: Dr. Noah D. Lawrence, Dr. H. D. Smith, and Dr. J. H. Mathews.

(Lower right)—Old Lawrenceville Academy, seat of higher learning for this section of North Country, a few generations ago. Built in 1860 at a cost of \$4,500.

Mrs. Anna Cole's historic poem, "The Liberty Pole", is written about the somewhat tragic yet mirthful event which happened in Nicholville village in 1905, when several of the leading citizens hoisted a Liberty Pole on the village green beside the old Commercial House. The occasion was a July 4th celebration, and it was in commemoration of the old days when, at the approach of the stagecoach, someone always hastened out of the Inn and ran up the flag on the first liberty pole.

Before 1850, when the railroad began dwindling their business, the state coaches furnished great excitement for the little towns. One came from Plattsburgh twice a week, stopping in Nicholville on its way to Ogdensburg with mail and passengers. When it reached the Bibbins farm on the eastern outskirts of the village a mighty blast was blown on the coach horn, and all the inhabitants dropped their work and rushed to the Inn to welcome the mighty stage coach.

THE LIBERTY POLE

That noted June in Nicholville
Life was one patriotic thrill.

The cause of Freedom long unblest
Must needs be ventured to the test.

Jim Knowlton was the worthy soul
Contributing a great Spruce pole.

And village pocket-books were stirred
Assuring purchase of the bird.

The Golden Eagle when it came
Was one of excellence and fame.

It was displayed in Olmstead's store
One memorable week or more.

In its square box with tissue blent
It was a seven day wonderment.

The pole, full sixty feet in length
Was arrow straight and of great
strength.

July the fourth—oh magic scene!
All eyes were toward the village green.

Each farmer's filly had been led
To hitching in the Baptist shed.

For old and young and sick and sound
Had gathered from the country round.

Came C. S. Olmstead, mercantile,
And J. H. Knowlton from his mill.

Squire Ellithorpe stepped with a grace
And Deacon Denton took his place.

Historian Ethan Allen Wood
With Doctor H. J. Matthews stood.

Came Edwin, Jonah, also Dar.
Sanfords of the G. A. R.

Sile Merrill and the Postmaster
One Olin Fortune watch the stir.

And Byron Reed and Henry Sweet
Joined to celebrate the feat.

And women folk and children saw
The long pole rising with great awe.

The gleaming Eagle over-top
The noble splendor of the prop.

It rose, drawn higher by the hoist
Of many ropes. And joy was voiced.

IT FELL—Oh Exeorable word!
And broke a feather from the bird.

Then Samuel Chambers, Senior, told
Them how to make the windlass hold.

And fretting hearts and anxious eyes
Strained to see the symbol raise.

It rose and held as fair and true
As any bird against the blue.

It pointed over village sod
The way to Liberty and God:

And shouts and cheering strong and loud
Reverberated from the crowd.

The U. S. A. was safe terrain
So manned by Freedom's weather vane.

Thus leaving consecrated loam
The throng dispersed and hastened
home.

And Nicholville once more could bide
Serene, secure and satisfied.

* * *

Would that by some sure token now
Democracy might seal its vow,

That every land on earth should be
The home of peace and liberty.

ANNA MATTHEWS COLE
January 8, 1941



METHODIST CHURCH AT FORT JACKSON.



(Upper)—Old Methodist Church, built in 1844 of gray sandstone quarried in Fort Jackson. First Society was formed in 1839. This building is now being torn down.

(Lower)—Fort Jackson village school. This building was first used as a church by the Congregationalists and Baptists. It was refitted into a schoolhouse in 1841.

DAY'S PROGRAM - JUNE 7, 1952

(Our Friend and Sponsor, MR. WATSON B. BERRY, Will Be Guest of Honor)

Welcoming Committee will greet you at Town Hall—10:00 A. M.

Study of Displays—Journey into the Past.

Dinner at Noon, price \$1.25, served by ladies of Congregational and Methodist Churches.

Historical Tour of the Town—(free buses, guides and outlines).

Cemetery Tour—Study tombstones of Pioneer Ancestors from Vermont.

Visit to Lake Ozonia—(first called Big Pond, then Trout Lake).

Supper—Price \$.75, served by Church ladies.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

Tableaux, Skits, Pantomimes.

Fifteen minute speeches by the following very prominent people:

Mr. Watson B. Berry, Author and Journalist, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Allen Beach, Guest Speaker from Vergennes, Vermont.

Dr. Arthur W. Peach, Director of Vermont Historical Society,
Montpelier, Vt.

Dr. Albert B. Corey, New York State Historian, Albany, N.Y.

Dr. Louis C. Jones, Director of New York State Historical Association,
Cooperstown, N.Y.

Mr. Carlton B. Olds, President of St. Lawrence County Historical
Association, Waddington, N.Y.

Mr. G. Atwood Manley, Vice-President of St. Lawrence County His-
torical Association, Canton, N.Y.

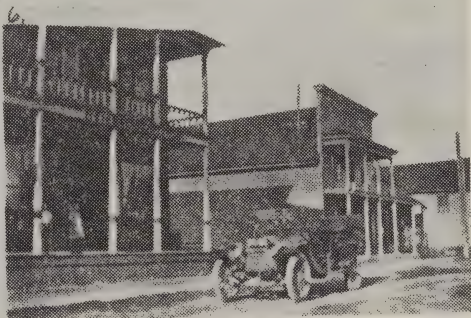
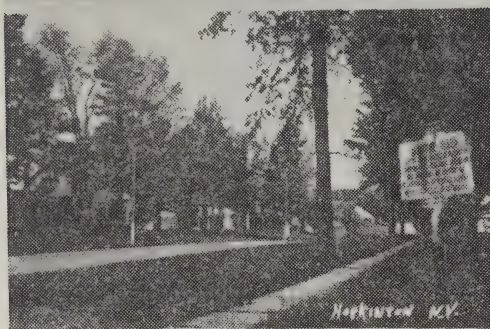
Old Hopkinton Pictures—Projected on screen by Mrs. Nina Smithers,
St. Lawrence County Historian, DePeyster, N.Y.

* * * * *

We would like to acknowledge the kindness and thoughtfulness of all those who have helped make this day of commemoration a success.



Trail of 1802.



KEY

(Top left)—Church of the Holy Cross, Hopkinton. First Society was formed in 1876 by Father Normando. This Church was built in 1877 and 1878. It was under the care of priests from neighboring parishes until 1884, when Father Legault became first resident priest.

(Upper center left)—Hopkinton village scene. State highway looking west. Old military marker at corner of park. House in left foreground is the Kent home, built by Artemus Kent in 1814. He was the first school teacher in town and his diary is often quoted in Sanford's History.

(Lower center left)—The Locker Plant, Fort Jackson, built in 1871 by Franklin Kellogg, later sold to Calvin Miller. This building was used for a store for many years.

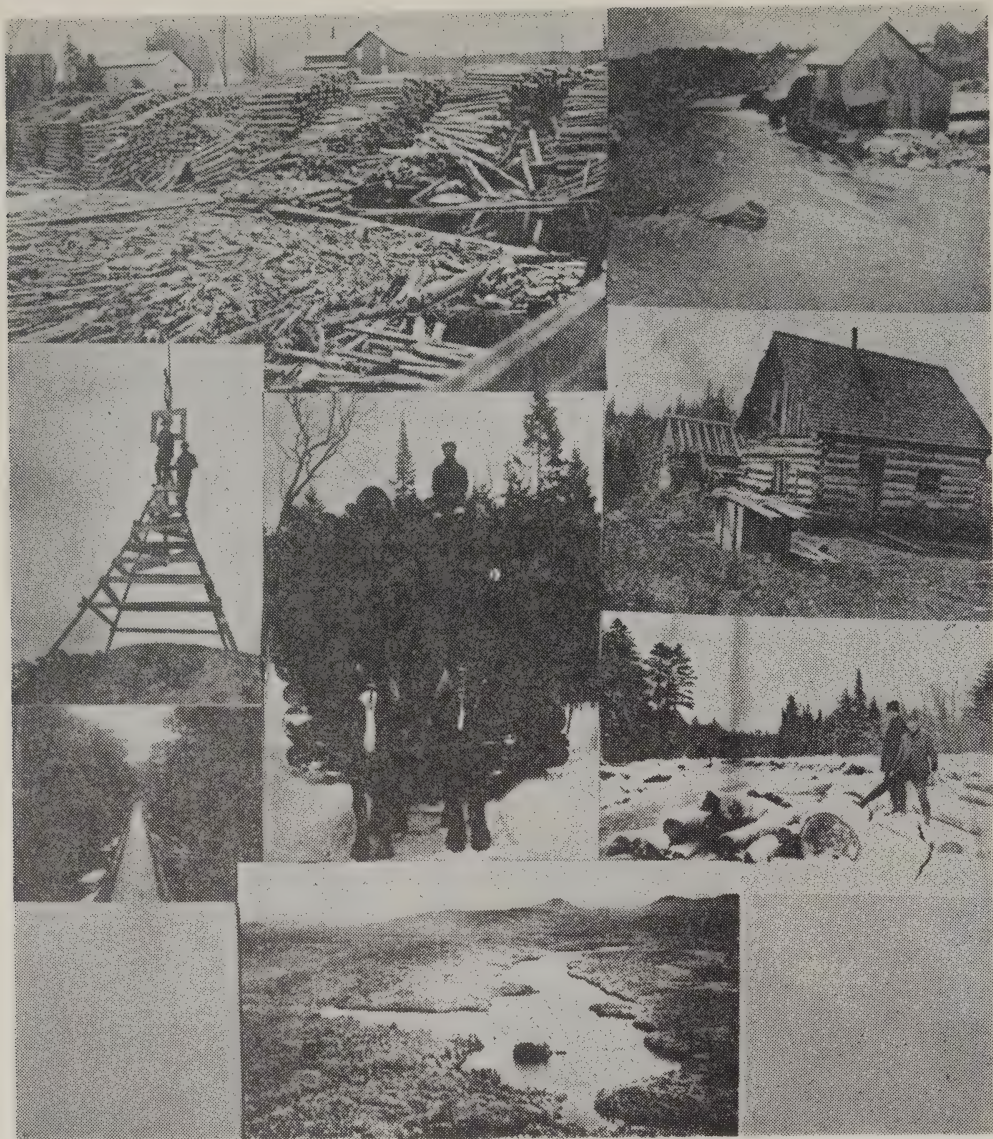
(Lower left)—Old Stage, which met the train at North Lawrence and delivered passengers and mail to Fort Jackson, Hopkinton, Nicholville and Lawrenceville. Shown in front of Ed Hall's store, postoffice and harness shop, Lawrenceville. The gentleman in the straw hat is Ed Hall. Matt Kimpton, with an armful of mail, beside his stage. Milan Ross, Supervisor of town of Lawrence, standing at right.

(Top right)—Congregational (Pioneer) Church. Names of many of our pioneer ancestors are inscribed on the stained-glass windows. First Society was formed in 1808, meetings held in log cabin homes, often conducted by Roswell Hopkins or one of his sons. From 1815 to 1828 the meetings were held upstairs in Stone Schoolhouse. First church built on this spot in 1828, burned in 1891. This one was built in 1892.

(Upper center right)—Town Hall, Hopkinton, built in 1870. The First Meeting House of the Pioneers, built in 1815, stood on this spot. It was the first public building erected in town, called "The Stone Schoolhouse", but used also for religious and town purposes.

(Lower center right)—Home of A. V. Kruk and family, formerly the office of the Nicholville Company, and owned by Gordon Babcock.

(Lower right)—Old Fort Jackson, before most of its business section was destroyed by the fire of 1929. The store on the left was owned by J. B. Farrar. Next store was the property of Roy E. Knapp, who is now our town's Supervisor.



KEY TO COMPOSITE OF LUMBERING PHOTOS

- (1) Part of half a million feet of logs at Day's Mills (1900).
- (2) Dam washed away, bridge and mill destroyed at Day's Mills by freshet of July 5, 1905.
- (3) Crude transit traverse station on the summit of White Hill, a part of the topographic survey of 1903.
- (4) Record load of 12½ cords of pulp.
- (5) Cabin between Sterling Pond and Jo Indian in 1903.
- (6) A log 'chute' of the type used on the County Line mountains to transport logs from the cutting to the Brooklyn-Cooperage logging railroad on Stony Brook. In this operation an experienced lumberman from Pennsylvania, named West, was imported to supervise.

- (7) Logs piled on the ice of the West Branch of St. Regis River above Sylvan Falls waiting for the spring break-up and high water (1903).
- (8) Aerial view of Lake Ozonia looking south toward Blue Mt. and the County Line range. This area is mostly owned by the St. Regis Paper Company, the Ovalwood Dish Company, the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and the Rockefeller and Dupont families. Very little is state land and the hunting and fishing rights have been leased to private groups by St. Regis and Ovalwood Dish.



AN INCIDENT AT LAKE OZONIA

Captain Carlton McEwen came from Hinesburg, Vt., in 1825, and started clearing land for a farm in the town of Lawrence. About a hundred years ago his two sons, Augustus and Robert, went on a hunting trip to Lake Ozonia with their hired man, old Mike Arquit. Gus, the older boy, was seventeen, a born athlete and later champion wrestler of the county. They took a pack basket of food, a flint-lock rifle and two deer hounds and made their way twenty miles over a blazed trail to the lake.

The next morning they unleashed the dogs and soon their deep baying echoed across the water; they had picked up the scent of a deer. Gus was on the steep slope on the west side of the promontory that ends in Split Rock. He heard the hounds coming down the big hill on the opposite side of the lake and soon the deer plunged into the water and started to swim across with the dogs paddling awkwardly behind. The deer, pretty well winded, came ashore on the sand beach just below where Gus stood, and started up the steep incline. Now happened something without precedent, so far as I know, as the deer, puffing hard, came near, Gus suddenly leaped astride his back and managed to get hold of each of his front legs which he pulled up on both sides of the deer's body. And he hung on (!) hollering loud as he could for old Mike who had the only gun. On the run came Mike and a ball through the head put an end to the struggles of the deer. There may be other instances of a man catching a full grown deer with his hands, if so, I never heard of them.

Enviably men, those Green Mountain boys who settled in St. Lawrence County a hundred and fifty years ago! Who looked on Lake Ozonia as the Creator made it, cradled in its serene and quiet hills covered with primeval trees. The water was alive with brook and lake trout and the woods full of all kinds of game, truly a paradise for any out-door man.

GEORGE EVERETT

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WILLIAM S. PHELPS 1806 - 1882

LAURA (PALMER) PHELPS 1811 1877

~~DECEASED~~

CAROLINE PHELPS LANDON 1832 - 1914

DANIEL BLANDON 1831 - 1879

1733 - 1828
MRS ELINOR (BRIDGEMAN) PHELPS

WIDOW OF ELNATHAN PHELPS

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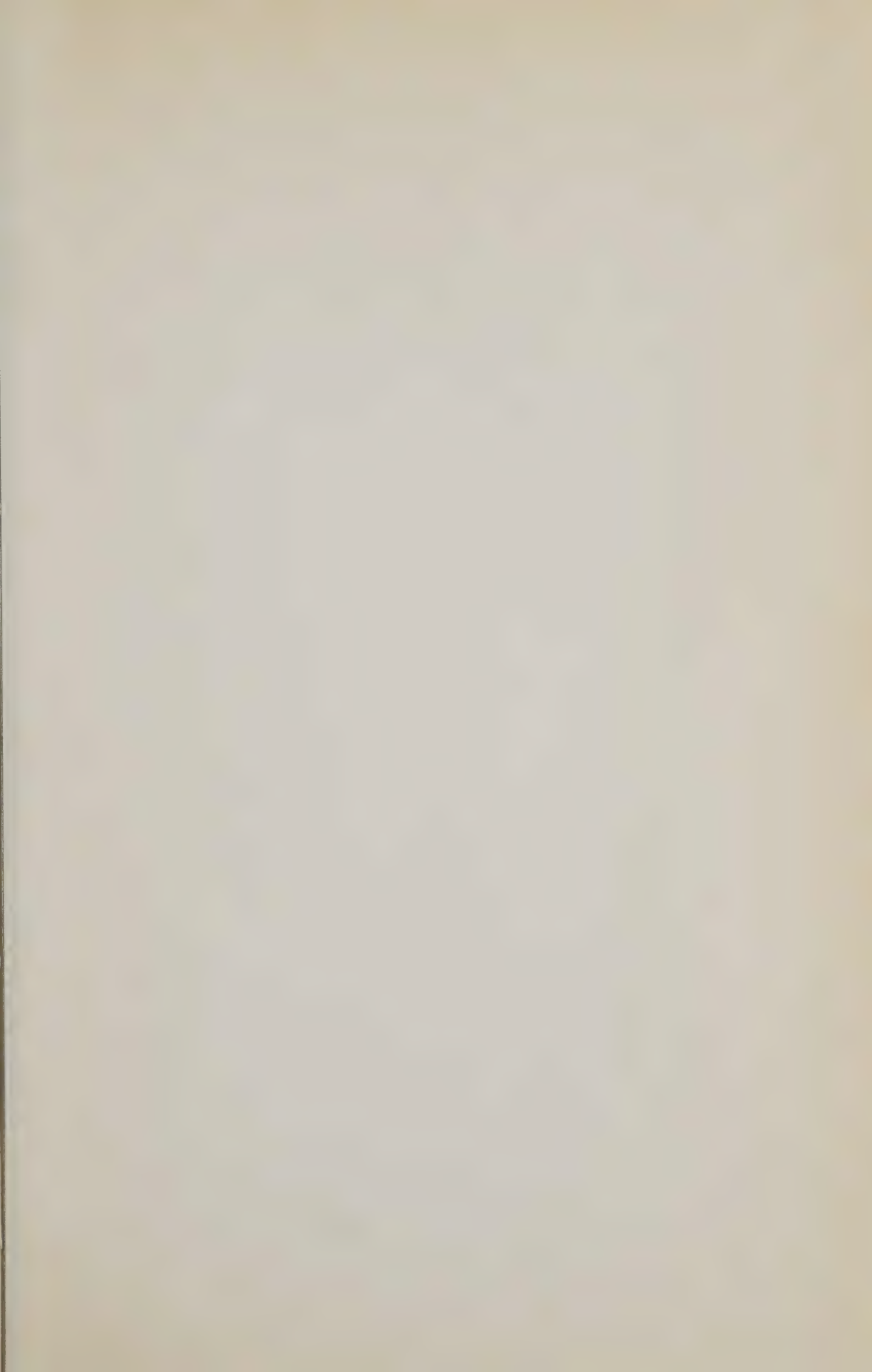
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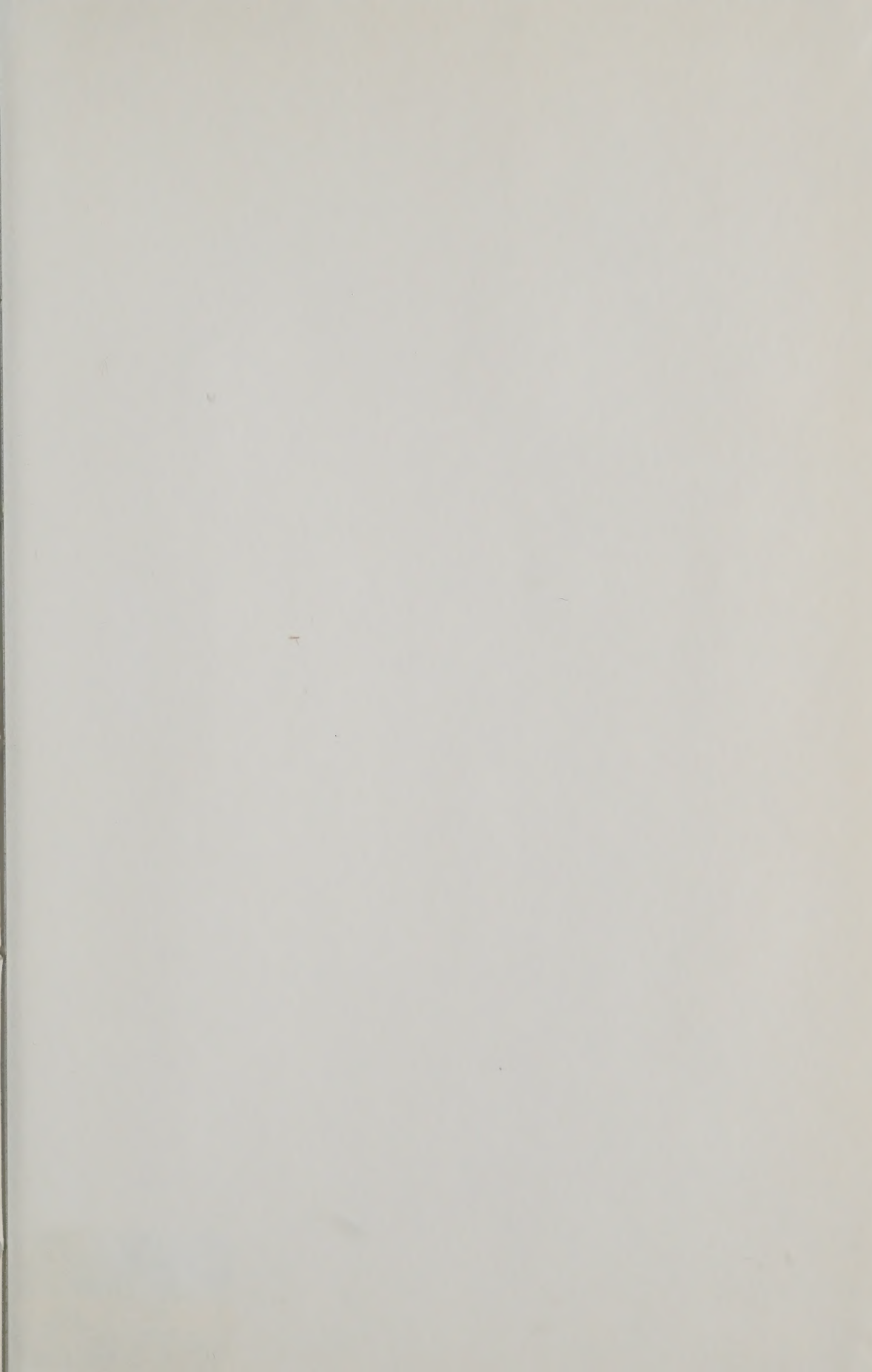
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